



# Maine Farmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, J. Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.  
Do Roots of Plants Eject Substances as well as Absorb them?

Many years ago, Prof. DeCandolle, of Geneva, a very observing and practical Naturalist, advanced the theory that the roots of plants had a two-fold action, viz: First, they absorbed, or took in fluids from the earth containing matters affording nutriment to the plant—that these fluids went into the circulation, a part was assimilated and converted into the wood, fruit, and other material of which the plant was composed, and—second, that the remaining part of this sap was sent downward and was ejected, or thrown out again into the soil.

The practical inference to be drawn from this theory, admitting its truth, was this. "In time, the excreted matter thrown out by the roots, accumulated in the soil, the plants ultimately failed, or would not grow at all; if new plants were planted again they dwindled away. In this way he explained the reason why, when an old orchard had died away, it was difficult, if not impossible to make a young one grow in its place. Also, why clover will ultimately "run out," as the phrase is, or the land become "clover-sick," and not give any crop of the kind, although renewed by the best of seed. This theory also explained why other plants, of a different character, would flourish and give good crops in those fields from which the first plants had died out, and hence the propriety and value of a rotation of crops. This theory was, however, strongly opposed by other botanists, and for a time has been laid aside as untenable, because as they alleged, it was untrue.

Dr. Randall, in a late number of the *Rural New Yorker*, in discussing the causes and treatment of Goiter (swellings often seen in the necks of lambs) says: "This [the lambing season] is the time, therefore, for careful observation, intelligent experiment, and exact records on this important subject. Let every flock-master who finds his lambs coming any smaller and weaker than usual, carefully note the circumstances, such as the previous feed, &c., of the ewe, her condition at lambing, the appearance of the lamb, whether its thyroid glands are enlarged, the remedies applied and their results." We urge upon our sheep farmers the importance of investigation in this matter, and commanding to their attention the above plan of procedure, agree with Dr. Randall in saying that "if a few closely observing flock masters, \*\*\* will scrupulously and accurately make a written record of the cases"—not only of this particular disease, but of others which may visit flocks in different parts of the State at different seasons—"keeping the account of a number of marked cases separately and properly, it will combine information a hundred times more valuable than all that has hitherto appeared on the subject."

This brings to mind the plan of registering lambs employed by one of our Somersett County farmers, Mr. T. H. Wheeler of Norridgewock, who has a well bred flock of Spanish Merinos. Commencing in the spring with the first lamb dropped, he marks upon its side a figure 1, with a corresponding figure upon the side of the dam, and so on until all the lambs have made their appearance. This enables him to tell at a glance the mother of a certain lamb; to notice which sheep have the best lambs, by which he can determine which to breed from another year, and also which to reject—and in special cases records can be made from these numbers which assist in forming future plans for breeding, the management of diseases, &c. The marking is done with lamp-black and oil, indigo, red paint, dry lamp-black or some material as readily used.

## The Sugar Maple Evergreen.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—While traveling in Canada late November, 1862, I stopped over night at the house of Brown & Shaw, and while there was much surprised to find a sugar maple evergreen in the house in full leaf, apparently as green as in June. On inquiring the cause, I was informed they retained the foliage simply by inserting a piece of pork rind in the butt of the tree the spring previous. I tried the experiment on one tree last spring with complete success.

My tree was a crooked one, the prongs coming down within two feet of the ground. With a sharp knife I cut off the crooked branches about six inches, giving the aper a slant of about forty-five degrees. This hole I lined up with a pork rind, leaving it sticking out about an inch. Up to the time of writing this, the tree retains its leaves and has the same green appearance as in June. If you think this worthy your notice, please insert it in your paper.

JOHN H. PINNEY.

Height of Land, March 10, 1864.

Nor. Solomon was a wise man, and positively declared there was no new thing under the sun, but we think if he were here he would give it up now. The faithless, however, can involve the loss of a little labor and pork rind.

How often should the pork rind be renewed? Or will it make the leaves everlasting as well as evergreen?—Eps.

Effects of Feeding Buckwheat to Sheep.

A correspondent of the *Canada Farmer* furnishes that journal an account of his experience in feeding buckwheat straw to sheep, during a winter in which fodder was very scarce. The sheep ate the straw very readily in the winter, and they appeared to do very well until the warm weather of April came on when one after another of the sheep began to appear stupid, would leave the flock, and in a day or two would be found dead. They became bloody about the forehead and neck, the wool and skin having been rubbed off. More than half of the sheep died. Have any of our readers noticed any injurious effects from this supposed cause?

Cribbing Horses.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I wish to inquire, through the columns of your paper, what will prevent a horse of cribbing, or what will prevent a colt from becoming a cribber.—A SUBSCRIBER.

NOTE. Our correspondent is referred to note numbers of the *Farmer* for what knowledge we are possessed on the subject. If any of our horse-men who read this, can give any information for the benefit of our querist and others, we shall be pleased to receive it.—Eps.

## Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

### Mutton and Wool.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In a former article I advised the beginner in sheep husbandry to begin his flock with well selected native ewes, and afterwards to breed constantly to pure bred rams of such blood as he shall choose, upon experience and mature consideration. By reason of the great diversity of opinions and practices of sheep-grocers, it is difficult to obtain information, diversities of satis, prejudices and rivalries of the officers and arguments of breeders, the beginner is apt to be lost in a multitude of doubts. And as assuming that those so situated will wish to engrave upon their native stock some one or more of the improved breeds, as soon as he can confidently determine his choice, I suggest some considerations.

Sheep are often classified by the distinctions of the wool: as the fine, medium, and coarse or long wool. The different families and varieties of the Merino, are the fine wool sheep of this country and Europe. And the first question to be determined by the young farmer, is whether he will have the Merino or the long or middle woolled breeds. The Spanish Merino, by reason of the great beauty and excellence of its wool, has always deserved the name of prince among sheep and cattle-breeders. The breeders of these sheep seem to be hardly capable of thinking of any other sheep. And since the exploits of Mr. Campbell of Vermont, at Hamburg last summer, where he beat the Europeans on their own ground, and put to flight many noble and royal competitors, there seems to have been a continued feverish excitement among sheep-growers, in relation to the improvement of their stock. The fees dole are paid, and fifteen hundred dollars refused for a single ram, and ewes sold or held at \$100. A gentleman who visited Vermont last summer, told me that he saw an ordinary Merino ewe, for which the owner had refused \$500.

These fevers are both contagious and epidemic. They indicate a diseased action of the minds of those affected. The South Sea mutton, the tulip sheep, the Ohio mutton, the Merino, the long-wool, the fawn, the Merino, and the Merino sheep fever, though differing in intensity, are all of the same generic character. It is a contagious and epidemic frenzy, influencing the imagination, and thus destroying the natural action of the reason. It must run its course. It cannot be cured by argument. But those as yet unaffected can guard themselves against it. And those who would not willingly expose themselves to the danger of an infection of the small pox, had better avoid whatever infected people do under the influence of such excitements.

There is no doubt that the Merino sheep have many points of merit. It is hardy, the lambs are strong, and it yields a good fleece of fine wool, usually commands a price in the market higher than the price of mutton and long-wool. It is not a good mutton sheep. Its carcass is light; the flavor and quality of the flesh are not equal to those of the English mutton sheep. It is not true that the mutton of the Merino sheep sells for the highest price in the New York market. It is considered by the most intelligent advocates of the Merinos, that they are not to be chosen for the production of meat, but for the purpose of object of the sport. They are the milkless, indifferent nurses, and useless breeders. Mr. Randall, the most distinguished American advocate of the Merinos, in his last work, is constrained to admit that the average production of Merino lambs at the present time does not exceed eighty lambs to a hundred ewes; whereas a hundred of the English mutton sheep, well managed, will yield hundred lambs, and sometimes even more.

The reason of the light carcass, bad qualities of flesh and deficiency of milk, is sufficiently apparent.

The Merino sheep excretes a great amount of oily substance, called "yolk," and the fat is heavier than the fleece of a sheep of another breed of similar size, not because there is more wool, but because there is more "yolk." This "yolk" is of course excreted from the animal's body. It is a great consumer of animal material. It is so great that in some cases it is beaten that the weight of the fleece of the Merino sheep is twenty-one per cent. of the live weight of the sheep. Besides the "yolk" which remains at shearing time, it must be remembered that there is a constant waste during the year by rain and other causes. This "yolk" is a highly concentrated form of animal matter. And whatever is cast off, off the skin, the skin becomes lighter, by much diminishes the power of the animal's nature to form bone and flesh, and juices of the flesh. Hence the dressed carcass is light, the flesh is not good, and the milk in small quantity.

From this view of the matter, it will be perceived that the Merino sheep should be chosen, only where the production is not the primary object, and the production of mutton the secondary. But the farmer, who, with a hundred ewes wishes to rear a hundred lambs every year, and to whom it would be an important object to receive a hundred and fifty dollars every year for his wether lambs, should carefully consider whether he will not do better with some of the English long or middle woolled mutton sheep. MOUNT SILENT.

The Sugar Maple Evergreen.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—While traveling in Canada late November, 1862, I stopped over night at the house of Brown & Shaw, and while there was much surprised to find a sugar maple evergreen in the house in full leaf, apparently as green as in June. On inquiring the cause, I was informed they retained the foliage simply by inserting a piece of pork rind in the butt of the tree the spring previous. I tried the experiment on one tree last spring with complete success.

My tree was a crooked one, the prongs coming down within two feet of the ground. With a sharp knife I cut off the crooked branches about six inches, giving the aper a slant of about forty-five degrees. This hole I lined up with a pork rind, leaving it sticking out about an inch. Up to the time of writing this, the tree retains its leaves and has the same green appearance as in June. If you think this worthy your notice, please insert it in your paper.

JOHN H. PINNEY.

Height of Land, March 10, 1864.

Nor. Solomon was a wise man, and positively declared there was no new thing under the sun, but we think if he were here he would give it up now. The faithless, however, can involve the loss of a little labor and pork rind.

How often should the pork rind be renewed? Or will it make the leaves everlasting as well as evergreen?—Eps.

Effects of Feeding Buckwheat to Sheep.

A correspondent of the *Canada Farmer* furnishes that journal an account of his experience in feeding buckwheat straw to sheep, during a winter in which fodder was very scarce. The sheep ate the straw very readily in the winter, and they appeared to do very well until the warm weather of April came on when one after another of the sheep began to appear stupid, would leave the flock, and in a day or two would be found dead. They became bloody about the forehead and neck, the wool and skin having been rubbed off. More than half of the sheep died. Have any of our readers noticed any injurious effects from this supposed cause?

Cribbing Horses.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I wish to inquire, through the columns of your paper, what will prevent a horse of cribbing, or what will prevent a colt from becoming a cribber.—A SUBSCRIBER.

NOTE. Our correspondent is referred to note numbers of the *Farmer* for what knowledge we are possessed on the subject. If any of our horse-men who read this, can give any information for the benefit of our querist and others, we shall be pleased to receive it.—Eps.

For the Maine Farmer.

### The Apple-tree Borer.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I see an article in the *Farmer* some time since, recommending orchardists to dig the dirt away from the trunks of trees down to the roots, to prevent the ravages of the borers; but as far as my experience goes, it is useless. I have known trees where the dirt has been removed for years, but they suffer like the others; and I have never seen any benefit from the roots where they were spared.

The best way I have found is to dig them out with a knife, which is practised by many, but I think the majority leave the borer until he has done too much damage. I examine the tree carefully soon after the borers have, and cut them out; many times before they reach the trunk, when the borer has been feeding for a week or two after the tree has been cut, and have dug out hundreds in a day, most of them less than 4 inch in length. Many valuable trees might be saved with a few minutes labor.

Manchester, March 28, 1864. S.

For the Maine Farmer.

### Scratches on Horses.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I cured a very bad case of scratches in the following manner:—At first, the animal was very lame, and his leg much swollen. I had large bran poultices applied three times a day till the inflammation was subsided, and applied a poultice of comfrey night and morning. In about a week the swelling disappeared, and the horse could walk without much limping. I then discontinued the poultices and had the heels well washed twice a day with white wine saturated with common salt. This entirely cured him, nor did the disease return so long as I knew the animal, more than two years. I hope this may prove of use to an enquirer in your late numbers. G. T. B.

Grancote, N. S., March 28, 1864.

For the Maine Farmer.

### Destroying Field Grubs.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I see in the *Farmer* of the 17th inst., an inquiry respecting the destruction of the field grub, which is such a pest, and is best known as the beetle bug, after it leaves the ground in the spring about planting time. I would suggest that every spring all farmers who cultivate the soil ought to burn the grass in the field at night in the early morning, and a great deal of smoke will rise from the burning grass.

W. BUXTON.

North Yarmouth, March 1, 1864.

For the Maine Farmer.

### Gypsum or Plaster.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I see in the *Farmer* of the 17th inst., an inquiry respecting the destruction of the field grub, which is such a pest, and is best known as the beetle bug, after it leaves the ground in the spring about planting time. I would suggest that every spring all farmers who cultivate the soil ought to burn the grass in the field at night in the early morning, and a great deal of smoke will rise from the burning grass.

W. BUXTON.

North Yarmouth, March 1, 1864.

For the Maine Farmer.

### Officers of Agricultural Societies.

NORTH FRANKLIN. At the annual meeting of the North Franklin Agricultural Society, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, P. J. Norton; Vice President, J. B. Knowles; Strong, I. H. Phillips; Phillips; Joseph Bangs, Salomon; Secretary, H. A. Butterfield; Phillipis, Treasurer, Wm. Throp Norton, Strong; Trustee, John Dyer, Freeman; John J. Goodwin, Phillips; Orison Dill, Phillips; R. S. York, Strong; L. D. French, Avon; Collector, Wm. Throp Norton, Strong.

NORTH PENOBSCOT. President, Caleb Estes; Jr. Lee; Vice President, Nelson Jordan, Lincoln; George Haskell, Lee; Ebenezer Averill, Prentiss; Recording on the Secretary, Shepard; Trustee, Wm. C. Thompson; Collector, Fuller; Librarian, G. S. Bean; Lee; Trustee, Wm. R. Hersey, Lincoln; Benj. Whitten, Lee; Jesse G. Norton, Springfield; A. H. Lindsey, Carroll; Ebenezer Averill, Prentiss; Marshal, Asa Smith, Machias.

South Penobscot, Wm. Smith, Machias.

South Penobscot

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

## Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, April 7, 1864.

### Terms of the Maine Farmer.

\$2.25 per annum, or \$2.00 if paid within three months of the date of subscription. **These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.** All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer will be credited against advances with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for amounts remitted by him.

**EZ** A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has been previously sent; otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

### Notice.

Mr. JAS. STRONG will call upon subscribers in Waldo County during the month of April.

Mr. V. DARNELL will visit subscribers in Oxford County during the months of April and May.

### Capital Punishment.

In the last Farmer, a writer, over the signature of "Homespun," assails our remarks, made some time since, on the above subject. He seems to belong to that amusing class to whom we alluded in our article, for, although he positively declares he is "not going to write an article for or against the death penalty," he earnestly defends it, adopting the Socratic mode of argument by posing us with questions, with a hope, undoubtedly, to "entangle us in our talk." Now this is a game two can play at, and we too could put ourself on our Yankee birthright and play it with him in questions in return, until the whole controversy would become a dialogue of queries without any answers. As the subject is a serious one, and our friend "Homespun" is remarkably innocent and unscientific—so guiltless of any intention to abuse or instruct—that we should feel hurt if we did not treat him with respectful consideration, and try to give him a reason for the hope that is within us, or, in other words, for our belief in the rectitude of the principles we advocate, and the basis on which it is founded. In doing this, we shall not offend his queries in the order in which they are given, nor, perhaps, be very methodical in the arrangement of our ideas.

After alluding to our remark in regard to the law given to Noah, he asks if it must not be enforced now, unless it has been repealed by God himself. If it has been repealed, when and where was it done? We answer—it was repealed by God himself with the thunders on Mount Sinai, in the clear and emphatic language of the 6th commandment—"Thou shalt not kill." It was then and there repealed by the Almighty Jehovah who gave it "out of the midst of the fire, of the cloud, and of thick darkness, with a great voice," in words so simple that the veriest child cannot misinterpret it, and so concise and explicit that the most ingenuous sophist cannot pervert it. "Thou shalt not kill." There are no exceptions, no modifications, none of the modern "provided nevertheless" about it. It is positive and imperative. It gives neither you, nor a judge, nor a jury, nor a sheriff, nor a hangman, authority to transgress it, nor make it in any way null and void.

Here we see to see our friend begin to chuse and prepare his battery for another volley of queries, the first of which would probably be this: "But did not God command Moses, soon after this, to give the Israelites a code of laws which embodied the death penalty in full, prefacing them with a "thus saith the Lord?" We answer: God did indeed empower and permit Moses to act as a lawgiver to his people, and to give them a code, both ceremonial and political, for their guide and government." This code, however, was only a modification and improvement on previous laws. The Ceremonial or Lawful law, was made up of the rules and regulations of their worship and church policy, better arranged and systematized than ever before, and their political or judicial statutes were ameliorations and improvements upon the statutes of the day under which they had lived, in Egypt, where the then children of Israel were born and reared. They were adapted to the state of the knowledge and condition of the times. Now we are among those who believe that there is more than one meaning and interpretation to the Scriptures,—a literal and spiritual,—but taken either literally or spiritually, the attentive reader will see, running through the whole history of the Jews, a representative character, both as it regarded their every day action and occurrences, and also in reference to the future of the whole human race. Their every day character was a true representation and exponent of the human heart or human nature, and their ceremonial worship typical of the great moral and spiritual change that was to come. All their prophets and all their sages, from Moses to good old Simeon, agreed in the belief and prophecy, that, far in the coming ages, there would rise up a greater and more glorious lawgiver than yet ever had lived, none other than "God manifest in the flesh," before the light of whose countenance the creeds and statutes of that other nations, should melt away, and God be worshipped, in humility, in spirit and in truth. Slowly but surely that long expected hour and the often foretold Messiah came, and on the Mount, in that memorable sermon which unfolds truths and principles as glorious and eternal as himself, he abridged, repeated and annulled the old Jewish dispensation, substituting for the "eye for an eye, and tooth for a tooth" doctrine, love and for generosity, productive of peace on earth and good will to man.

HER FRIEND "HOMESPUN" friend amuses us by taking issue against us, and denies the clear and evident meaning of Christ's words, and quotes Mr. Barnes to prove that the injunction to "resist not evil" was given to "regulate the decision of magistrates"—that is, you should not resist evil yourself, but the magistrate might for you. In other words you mustn't disobey Christ's law yourself, but you may do it by proxy. He endeavours to make this out by quoting the Greek and by a long train of special pleading. Now we are willing to accord to Mr. Barnes great honesty of purpose, learning and sincerity, but in this particular at least, his comment is only the echo of older, and as we think, somewhat foggy commentators. Christ's words are clear and unmistakable, and he demonstrated what he meant by the practice of that very rule throughout his life on earth. During all his trials and persecutions he resisted not evil. He did not do it himself, nor employ a magistrate to do it. Even in that affecting and tragic scene which ended in one of the most iniquitous and barbarous murders on record—even his crucifixion on the cross, he resisted not evil. In all its stages from his betrayal by that ungrateful scoundrel, Judas Iscariot—his scourging and buffeting in the court—to his final condemnation on Calvary, he resisted not evil, nor did he allow another to do it for him who, the impetuous Peter drew his sword and began to draw blood in his defense. What then becomes of Mr. Barnes' assertion, that by this injunction he did not include murder? If it is not, then Christ's conduct belies his own words, an imputation we should be proud to cast upon him. Not only did he not resist evil, but, in the hour of his keenest agony, he prayed his Father to forgive his murderers, for they knew not what they did. This was his last act and word "while in the flesh, except the final and triumphant exclamation, "It is finished." What was finished? Christ's mission on earth was

"This robe is called by Christ and the Apostles, "Moses' robe."

The CAVALRY RAID UPON RICHMOND. From the brief and partial account which have been published of Kilpatrick's daring but unsuccessful attempt to surprise Richmond and release the Union prisoners incarcerated there, very little information has been gained of the gallant part which the 1st Maine cavalry bore in the affair. No mention has been made of the achievements of that portion of the regiment which formed a part of the lamented Dahlgren's command in the dangerous and desperate service assigned to him. We are indebted to Capt. John D. Myrick, of Co. K, for the narrative which we publish this week, giving interesting details of the expedition which have not before been made public. Capt. M. was in command of 150 picked men of the regiment, and accompanied Col. Dahlgren in his perilous enterprise. Whatever may have caused the failure of the movement, our Maine boys have no occasion to be ashamed of their record. They nobly sustained the reputation which the regiment has sustained upon many a bloody and hard-fought field.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY. A great want has long been felt in this city, especially among our young men—that of a public library. It is strange that an institution of this character, so useful in its influence for the moral and intellectual elevation of the community, should not ere this have received the attention of our citizens. We are glad to learn that a movement is now on foot for the establishment of such an institution. The initiative has been taken by some of our public spirited young men, and the foundation already secured for the prosecution of the enterprise. The net proceeds of the course of lectures held in this city during the past winter, amounting to about \$250, are to be appropriated for the purpose, and our citizens generally are to be called upon for subscriptions in its behalf. We trust there will be a cordial and generous disposition manifested by those who are possessed of the means to render substantial encouragement to the enterprise.

lashed, the old Jewish dispensation was finished, with all its ceremonies and death penalties—the Jewish nation itself, as to its nationality, and its character as a chosen people, was finished, and a new dispensation, founded on love to God and love to man commenced in its stead.

One query more with which our friend "Homespun" has amused us, and we are done for the present, and that is, his quotation of Paul's words to Timothy, viz.: "But we know the law is good if a man uses it lawfully." This is a recommendation of the law, and so amazingly, if not wordily, says, what that law was, and also what was the penalty of that law for murder? If it will relieve a friend any we will grant that it was the Jewish law which was then partly in use under the Roman law—that is—the Jews were allowed to regulate their ecclesiastical matters under the political law of Rome, under whose power they were. But Paul well knew that this law was passing away—that it had its day, and its light was fading away before the rising sun of Christianity.

But Paul then goes on to recommend any good law—"But we know that the law was not made for a righteous man," &c., &c. Rub out that article if you please, Mr. "Homespun," for there is none in the Greek, and therefore should be none in the translation, and by its reading, then, it will apply as well to the law now upon our statute book, as to any other good law. "But we know that the law was not made for a righteous man, but for the lawless and disobedient, for the ungodly and the sinner, for unholy and profane, for murderers of fathers," &c., &c., and now, with all deference to friend "Homespun," we beg leave to ask him one question. The first murder was that cold-blooded, atrocious one when Cain killed Abel. Did God hang him?

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE CITY SCHOOLS. The winter terms of the Grammar and High Schools, in this city, closed with a public examination last week; the former on Thursday, and the latter on Friday and Saturday. Notwithstanding the very unfavorable state of the weather, a large number of parents and friends were in attendance upon both, and the exercises were varied, interesting and commendable.

Mr. Geo. Sawtelle succeeded Mr. Blanchard as Principal of the Grammar School, and the first year of his instruction which has just closed, has been highly successful on his own part, and most satisfactory to the Board of Directors. He had the assistance of Miss Sarah Phillips, a young lady well qualified for the position. In selecting the pupils exhibited a degree of promptness and thoroughness highly praiseworthy. The exercise of drawing maps—in connection with the study of geography—has been introduced the past year, and it is one which cannot be highly commended; those we examined were creditable to their young authors. We could have asked for a more quiet and orderly deportment of the school, although some allowance must be made for the freedom of "examination day."

The exercises of Friday, at the High School, consisted of Arithmetic, Algebra, Andrews' Latin Lessons, with original and selected declamations. Saturday was devoted to History, English Grammar, French, Natural Philosophy, Geometry, Greek (Xenophon's Anabasis). The exercises of Friday and Saturday afternoon were the preparation for the part of the school which had been taken in the present rebellion, was finely drawn, and well spoken. Special mention should be made of the recitations in Natural Philosophy, of the original translation from Xenophon's Anabasis.

The exercises of Friday, at the High School, were subjected to a searching examination, and the results thereof were such as gave evidence of thorough discipline and studious attention, on the part of teachers and scholars respectively. The talent of the school was well brought out in the original declamations, and the paper; all of which won deserved applause from those present. The original declamation by Orville D. Baker, on the "Future of Young Men," was a production of considerable merit; that passage referring to the part our young men have taken in the present rebellion, was finely drawn, and well spoken. Special mention should be made of the recitations in Natural Philosophy, of the original translation from Xenophon's Anabasis.

The High School has been under the instruction of the former efficient and popular teachers, F. A. Waterhouse, A. M., Principal; and Miss Hannah Holway Associate,—and after a vacation of four weeks both schools will enter upon their summer terms, the present teachers of both branches being retained by the Board of Directors.

COLLATION TO THE SOLDIERS. On Wednesday afternoon last, the ladies of this city, invited the re-enlisted veterans of the 9th, 11th, and 14th regiments and the 1st Maine Battery, prior to their departure for the active duties of the campaign, to an entertainment prepared for them in the rotunda of the State House. The tables were abundantly furnished with refreshments contributed by many families in testimony of their good will to the brave and patriotic men who have again devoted themselves to the service of their country. The veterans were escorted from Camp Keyes by Major Caldwell, accompanied by the Augusta Citizens Band, and on their arrival at the State House were received by His Excellency Gov. Cony, who, on behalf of the ladies, gave eloquent expression to their appreciation of the services and sacrifices of the soldiers in the cause of freedom and the Union. After partaking of the repast provided for them, and enjoying a season of social intercourse with their fair entertainers, the gallant veterans saluted the ladies and the Governor with three cheers, and then retired. The affair was conducted with exceeding good taste, and everything passed off in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

THE CAVALRY RAID UPON RICHMOND. From the brief and partial account which have been published of Kilpatrick's daring but unsuccessful attempt to surprise Richmond and release the Union prisoners incarcerated there, very little information has been gained of the gallant part which the 1st Maine cavalry bore in the affair. No mention has been made of the achievements of that portion of the regiment which formed a part of the lamented Dahlgren's command in the dangerous and desperate service assigned to him.

We are indebted to Capt. John D. Myrick, of Co. K, for the narrative which we publish this week, giving interesting details of the expedition which have not before been made public. Capt. M. was in command of 150 picked men of the regiment, and accompanied Col. Dahlgren in his perilous enterprise. Whatever may have caused the failure of the movement, our Maine boys have no occasion to be ashamed of their record. They nobly sustained the reputation which the regiment has sustained upon many a bloody and hard-fought field.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY. A great want has long been felt in this city, especially among our young men—that of a public library. It is strange that an institution of this character, so useful in its influence for the moral and intellectual elevation of the community, should not ere this have received the attention of our citizens. We are glad to learn that a movement is now on foot for the establishment of such an institution. The initiative has been taken by some of our public spirited young men, and the foundation already secured for the prosecution of the enterprise. The net proceeds of the course of lectures held in this city during the past winter, amounting to about \$250, are to be appropriated for the purpose, and our citizens generally are to be called upon for subscriptions in its behalf.

Meeting of the City Council. AUGUSTA, April 4, 1864. Present the Mayor, and a quorum of both branches.

### Army Correspondence.

For the Maine Farmer.

The 1st Maine Cavalry in the Raid on Richmond.

WARSTON, Va., March 24, 1864.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Some remarks in your paper of the 17th inst., in which my name is mentioned, have created an erroneous impression, which I wish to correct, and in answer to inquiries from many sections of the State, I am induced to give you a brief account of the operations of the regiment under Col. Dahlgren.

Communication from J. S. Turner, refusing to accept the office of Assessor, was referred to the 17th inst.

Communication from the Street Commissioner for the Western District, in relation to the sidewalk, was referred to a joint special committee consisting of the Mayors Alderman Currier and Wadsworth, and Councilmen Hall, Williams and McDonald.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from the Street Commissioner for the Western District, in relation to the sidewalk, was referred to a joint special committee consisting of the Mayors Alderman Currier and Wadsworth, and Councilmen Hall, Williams and McDonald.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Communication from Dr. Toward, City Physician, asking for a higher salary, was

# THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

## The Record of the War.

From the Army of the Potomac—Review of the 1st Corps—The Rebels at Fredericksburg.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, March 29.

Gen. Grant, accompanied by Gen. Meade,

reviewed the 1st Corps (now a portion of the 5th) this morning near Culpeper. While passing along the line they were greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers. Gen. Merritt's cavalry division was also reviewed, the whole presenting a fine appearance.

Rebel Prisoners at Atlanta.—The Paroled Union Prisoners at Atlanta.

New York, March 29. Advice from Richmond say rebel plans have been formed for the reclamation of Tennessee and Kentucky to the rebels. Jeff Davis believes Richmond impregnable and the great bulk of the rebel forces will be concentrated in the West, where they intend, by recapturing Chattanooga, to reach the Ohio and again the Mississippi.

The Tribune's Washington dispatch says the paroled Union prisoners at Annapolis have been paid, and a large number of officers have left for the North on a furlough of twenty days. Eight or ten have died and some twenty more will probably die. Further proof of the placing of gunpowder under the prisons by the rebels in Richmond is furnished by these prisoners.

Copperheads—Confederates—Several Persons Killed and Wounded.

St. Louis, March 29. A special dispatch to the Democrat from Charleston, Cola. county, says the copperheads came into that town to attend court yesterday with guns concealed in their wagons and armed with pistols. Some soldiers in the Court House yard were drawn into an affair by a general fight occurred.

The 54th regiment arrived in the afternoon and formed on the square. Nelson Wells, the man who fired the first shot, was instantly killed. John Cooper, a prisoner, was shot while trying to escape. Col. Brooks, with a squad of men, went in pursuit of the Copperheads, and Capt. Williams has some twenty prominent secessionists who are implicated in the affair, under guard at the Court House.

The Copperhead Riot in Illinois Suppressed.

Mattoon, Ill., Mar. 21. All is quiet. The prisoners were sent to Springfield this afternoon. No further trouble is apprehended.

wagon and railroad bridges across Sick Creek, and carried off a portion of the rail and telegraph wires.

Burgess' forces are at Watauga, more than hundred miles from here east. A force of cavalry remains at Bull's Gap to protect the retreat.

The Miltia of the States to be called out.

New York, April 2. The government intends to call out all the organized militia of the States for 60 days to occupy certain fortified points.

The militia of the District of Columbia will be called to occupy the forts around Washington so that the veterans can be put into the field.

From New Orleans—Progress of the Red River Expedition.

New York, April 24. The steamer Columbia, from New Orleans 26th ult., via Havana, has arrived.

Our army was still pushing up Red River.

The steamer Summary had brought to New Orleans from Alexandria, 122 bales of cotton, and 300 rebel prisoners, including 25 officers, captured. The inhabitants now follow the example, and the inhabitants destroy all private cotton, to prevent its falling into our hands. Among the prisoners is Gen. Taylor's Chief of Staff.

The 83d Ohio, in advance of Gen. Banks' forces, reached Alexandria on the 14th ultimo, having marched 170 miles in five days. Eighty or ninety prisoners were taken, and small skirmishing lasted for several days.

The Position and Strength of the Rebel Forces in Georgia.

Ringgold, Ga. last. The cavalry force of the enemy has been augmented within the past few days, and now amounts to about 6000. They are encamped in the valley to Varner's Station and Reed Cliffs which they hold. They have also a considerable force at Nickajack Gap, six miles from this place.

The pocket lines are within a mile of ours, but no disposition is shown on either side to cross the other. There is a very small rebel force of infantry north of Dalton.

There is no reason to believe that Johnston has been largely reinforced from East Tennessee or Alabama, and there are no indications that he intends to resume the offensive. The estimate of the strength of Johnston's force is 35,000 men.

The 54th regiment arrived in the afternoon and formed on the square. Nelson Wells, the man who fired the first shot, was instantly killed. John Cooper, a prisoner, was shot while trying to escape. Col. Brooks, with a squad of men, went in pursuit of the Copperheads, and Capt. Williams has some twenty prominent secessionists who are implicated in the affair, under guard at the Court House.

The Copperhead Riot in Illinois Suppressed.

Mattoon, Ill., Mar. 21. All is quiet. The prisoners were sent to Springfield this afternoon. No further trouble is apprehended.

Foreign News.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer City of Manchester from Liverpool 16th and Queenstown 17th of March, arrived at New York, 29th.

England.

The Times and Star advise the Dances to accept Ellerborough's advice and submit to terms proposed by Austria and Prussia.

The Corp. Herald of the 17th inst., contains the following news and dispatches:

"The rebels claim to have recovered, but 558 persons are returned as dead or missing, consequently there are 80 bodies washed down the stream and will not be recovered until after the lapse of many days."

Yesterday afternoon the pump at Spittlewood Mountain Pits, near Chesterfield, broke, and before the men could be extricated, at least fourteen were drowned. The water was then so high that it was believed to be greater than here stated. There were about seventy-one boys and men employed in the pit.

The Danish War.

Vienna, March 16. The Denkschulek from Zeitung of to-day publishes a telegram from Berlin, saying it is to be derived from an authentic source, Denmark is disposed to accept an amnesty and conference proposed in the essential points of a plan of peace except part of conditions attached to the amnesty.

A telegram from Stenhammar says that there was no Danish blocking squadron in sight, and that the general opinion that the Danes are unprepared to effect a continuous blockade of the Fruska parts.

The Post's Paris correspondent says it is evident the French are anxious of an alliance of Austria and Prussia to eventually dispossess England, and they will probably dictate terms.

Copenhagen, March 16. All the superior officials and mayors in that portion of Jutland occupied by the allies have been convened to headquarters to receive requisitions for supplies intended to be enforced on the inhabitants.

The enemy yesterday kept up a heavy fire. One battery was directed against our left and the other against Sanderborg. The result was unanimous.

Christiania, March 15. The Swedish Storhong opened to-day. The King announced a bill for the extraordinary credit of 1,500,000 rigsdaler to enable the government to give material aid to Denmark in certain emergencies.

Helsingør, March 15. The Island of Funen was occupied by the Prussians at 5 A.M. to-day. The whole Danish force of 100 men, together with a commander of a gunboat, were taken prisoners.

THREE DAYS LATER.

The steamer Africa, from Liverpool March 19th and Queenstown 20th, arrived at Halifax March 30th.

England.

The Morning Post regards the opening of the spring campaign in America as disastrous failures for the rebels.

The Daily Mail says the Federal attempts to penetrate the South have failed, but nevertheless the operations of Sherman and Kilpatrick show that the Confederates are weaker than the rebels.

In the House of Lords, on the 17th, Lord Palmerston said he could not produce the opinion of the law officers of the Crown with respect to the seizure of the Tuscumbia.

The Tuscumbia, a French vessel, was captured by a raid on salt works and destroyed and captured a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

Occupation of Alexandria, La.—Junction of Banks' and Sherman's Forces.

St. Louis, March 20. A letter dated off St. Marks, Fla., 17th inst., states that the Unionists of Carta, Fla., have organized and gone into camp, and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on salt works and capturing a rebel tax gatherer. They had two engagements with rebels, whipping them homecoming and capturing, took a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

Organization of Union Men in Florida.

New York, March 20. A letter dated off St. Marks, Fla., 17th inst., states that the Unionists of Carta, Fla., have organized and gone into camp, and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on salt works and capturing a rebel tax gatherer. They had two engagements with rebels, whipping them homecoming and capturing, took a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

Occupation of Alexandria, La.—Junction of Banks' and Sherman's Forces.

St. Louis, March 20. A letter dated off St. Marks, Fla., 17th inst., states that the Unionists of Carta, Fla., have organized and gone into camp, and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on salt works and capturing a rebel tax gatherer. They had two engagements with rebels, whipping them homecoming and capturing, took a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

Occupation of Alexandria, La.—Junction of Banks' and Sherman's Forces.

St. Louis, March 20. A letter dated off St. Marks, Fla., 17th inst., states that the Unionists of Carta, Fla., have organized and gone into camp, and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on salt works and capturing a rebel tax gatherer. They had two engagements with rebels, whipping them homecoming and capturing, took a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

Occupation of Alexandria, La.—Junction of Banks' and Sherman's Forces.

St. Louis, March 20. A letter dated off St. Marks, Fla., 17th inst., states that the Unionists of Carta, Fla., have organized and gone into camp, and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on salt works and capturing a rebel tax gatherer. They had two engagements with rebels, whipping them homecoming and capturing, took a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

Occupation of Alexandria, La.—Junction of Banks' and Sherman's Forces.

St. Louis, March 20. A letter dated off St. Marks, Fla., 17th inst., states that the Unionists of Carta, Fla., have organized and gone into camp, and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on salt works and capturing a rebel tax gatherer. They had two engagements with rebels, whipping them homecoming and capturing, took a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

Occupation of Alexandria, La.—Junction of Banks' and Sherman's Forces.

St. Louis, March 20. A letter dated off St. Marks, Fla., 17th inst., states that the Unionists of Carta, Fla., have organized and gone into camp, and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on salt works and capturing a rebel tax gatherer. They had two engagements with rebels, whipping them homecoming and capturing, took a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

Occupation of Alexandria, La.—Junction of Banks' and Sherman's Forces.

St. Louis, March 20. A letter dated off St. Marks, Fla., 17th inst., states that the Unionists of Carta, Fla., have organized and gone into camp, and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on salt works and capturing a rebel tax gatherer. They had two engagements with rebels, whipping them homecoming and capturing, took a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

Occupation of Alexandria, La.—Junction of Banks' and Sherman's Forces.

St. Louis, March 20. A letter dated off St. Marks, Fla., 17th inst., states that the Unionists of Carta, Fla., have organized and gone into camp, and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on salt works and capturing a rebel tax gatherer. They had two engagements with rebels, whipping them homecoming and capturing, took a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

Occupation of Alexandria, La.—Junction of Banks' and Sherman's Forces.

St. Louis, March 20. A letter dated off St. Marks, Fla., 17th inst., states that the Unionists of Carta, Fla., have organized and gone into camp, and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on salt works and capturing a rebel tax gatherer. They had two engagements with rebels, whipping them homecoming and capturing, took a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

Occupation of Alexandria, La.—Junction of Banks' and Sherman's Forces.

St. Louis, March 20. A letter dated off St. Marks, Fla., 17th inst., states that the Unionists of Carta, Fla., have organized and gone into camp, and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on salt works and capturing a rebel tax gatherer. They had two engagements with rebels, whipping them homecoming and capturing, took a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

Occupation of Alexandria, La.—Junction of Banks' and Sherman's Forces.

St. Louis, March 20. A letter dated off St. Marks, Fla., 17th inst., states that the Unionists of Carta, Fla., have organized and gone into camp, and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on salt works and capturing a rebel tax gatherer. They had two engagements with rebels, whipping them homecoming and capturing, took a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

Occupation of Alexandria, La.—Junction of Banks' and Sherman's Forces.

St. Louis, March 20. A letter dated off St. Marks, Fla., 17th inst., states that the Unionists of Carta, Fla., have organized and gone into camp, and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on salt works and capturing a rebel tax gatherer. They had two engagements with rebels, whipping them homecoming and capturing, took a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

Occupation of Alexandria, La.—Junction of Banks' and Sherman's Forces.

St. Louis, March 20. A letter dated off St. Marks, Fla., 17th inst., states that the Unionists of Carta, Fla., have organized and gone into camp, and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on salt works and capturing a rebel tax gatherer. They had two engagements with rebels, whipping them homecoming and capturing, took a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

Occupation of Alexandria, La.—Junction of Banks' and Sherman's Forces.

St. Louis, March 20. A letter dated off St. Marks, Fla., 17th inst., states that the Unionists of Carta, Fla., have organized and gone into camp, and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on salt works and capturing a rebel tax gatherer. They had two engagements with rebels, whipping them homecoming and capturing, took a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

Occupation of Alexandria, La.—Junction of Banks' and Sherman's Forces.

St. Louis, March 20. A letter dated off St. Marks, Fla., 17th inst., states that the Unionists of Carta, Fla., have organized and gone into camp, and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on salt works and capturing a rebel tax gatherer. They had two engagements with rebels, whipping them homecoming and capturing, took a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

Occupation of Alexandria, La.—Junction of Banks' and Sherman's Forces.

St. Louis, March 20. A letter dated off St. Marks, Fla., 17th inst., states that the Unionists of Carta, Fla., have organized and gone into camp, and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on salt works and capturing a rebel tax gatherer. They had two engagements with rebels, whipping them homecoming and capturing, took a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

Occupation of Alexandria, La.—Junction of Banks' and Sherman's Forces.

St. Louis, March 20. A letter dated off St. Marks, Fla., 17th inst., states that the Unionists of Carta, Fla., have organized and gone into camp, and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on salt works and capturing a rebel tax gatherer. They had two engagements with rebels, whipping them homecoming and capturing, took a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

Occupation of Alexandria, La.—Junction of Banks' and Sherman's Forces.

St. Louis, March 20. A letter dated off St. Marks, Fla., 17th inst., states that the Unionists of Carta, Fla., have organized and gone into camp, and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on salt works and capturing a rebel tax gatherer. They had two engagements with rebels, whipping them homecoming and capturing, took a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

Occupation of Alexandria, La.—Junction of Banks' and Sherman's Forces.

St. Louis, March 20. A letter dated off St. Marks, Fla., 17th inst., states that the Unionists of Carta, Fla., have organized and gone into camp, and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on salt works and capturing a rebel tax gatherer. They had two engagements with rebels, whipping them homecoming and capturing, took a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

Occupation of Alexandria, La.—Junction of Banks' and Sherman's Forces.

St. Louis, March 20. A letter dated off St. Marks, Fla., 17th inst., states that the Unionists of Carta, Fla., have organized and gone into camp, and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on salt works and capturing a rebel tax gatherer. They had two engagements with rebels, whipping them homecoming and capturing, took a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

Occupation of Alexandria, La.—Junction of Banks' and Sherman's Forces.

St. Louis, March 20. A letter dated off St. Marks, Fla., 17th inst., states that the Unionists of Carta, Fla., have organized and gone into camp, and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on salt works and capturing a rebel tax gatherer. They had two engagements with rebels, whipping them homecoming and capturing, took a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

Occupation of Alexandria, La.—Junction of Banks' and Sherman's Forces.

St. Louis, March 20. A letter dated off St. Marks, Fla., 17th inst., states that the Unionists of Carta, Fla., have organized and gone into camp, and commenced operations against the rebels by a raid on salt works and capturing a rebel tax gatherer. They had two engagements with rebels, whipping them homecoming and capturing, took a large amount of rebel subsistence. These Union men only ask protection, arms and ammunition from the government.

Occupation of Alexandria, La.—Junction of Banks' and Sherman's Forces.

St. Louis, March

# THE MAINE FARMER: CAN

## Poetry.

### FINISH THE WORK.

With thy work the time is short,  
The night is coming down—all that  
I finish thy work, then rest;  
The rest prepare for sleep by God  
And never.

Finish thy work, then braw;  
Tinged them from thy toll  
Take breath, and from each weary limb  
Wish thy work, then down  
On some calm hill.

Wish thy work, then down  
And of its strength living air  
Take thy thill.

Wish thy work, then down  
In peace; Life's little fogs were won;  
Then shall the Master say to thee  
Well done! well done!

Yea, I will, I thank my Harry,  
Sing a new song of mighty love;  
And endless love.

Gives thanks to Him who held us up  
Who made these faithful unto death,  
And crowns them now!

### APRIL.

A timid, bleaching maiden,  
With downcast eyelids eyes—  
In hand a small bunch of rose,  
Dressed by dove hands.

Or retreating, or advancing,  
She has won our hearts the while;  
And we cannot choose but love her,  
For her tea-drop, and her smile.

—Peterson's Magazine.

## Our Story-Teller.

### ZENAS CAREY'S REWARD.

Red and sullen, like the eye of some baleful demon, the low sun glowed through the tangled depths of the November woods, casting bloody lines of light across the fallen trees, whose mossy trunks, and gnarled roots, and tangled branches, leaves, and twining, faint, sweet scents, like Orient sandal wood and teak, from a thousand forest cedars, hidden away, who knows how or where. And above that line of dull flaming fire the sky frowned—a leaden-gray concrete, freighted, as the weather-wise could tell you, with snow-flakes sufficient to turn that broken forest into a fairy grove of pearl and ermine. So the daylight was ebbing away from this Thanksgiving eve.

"Now I wonder where I am?" said John Siddons, pausing abruptly in the scarce visible footpath that wound among the trees. "As commonly turned round' as though I stood in the desert of Egypt! I wish I had been sensible enough to keep to the high road; these short cuts generally turn out very long ones! However, I'll get home somehow, and it's inevitable change from these woods somewhere."

He sat down on a mossy stump, leaning his head carelessly on one hand, while the other played unconsciously with the worn brim of his blue soldier's cap—a slender, pleasant-faced young man, with gray-blue eyes, and dark hair thrown back from a bronzed forehead, which had been touched by the fiery arrows of many a Southern battle, and had creased along the frowning shores of million rivers.

"Houseless—homeless!" he murmured to himself. "I wonder how many others are saying the same thing this Thanksgiving eve. To think that I should fight through the campaign unbent, and return with an honorable discharge in my pocket to a place where nobody knows or cares whether I'm alive or dead, while so many brave fathers and mothers are still clinging to their sons that tore through a sea of death has given! It's a queer thing to have only one relative in the world, and he a total stranger. If I find the second cousin of my father he'll probably kick me out of doors for a shiftless, soldiering vagabond. But, hang it! a man can't live alone like a tortoise in its shell. I remember wondering, when I was a boy, if the tortoise ever got out of the porch stretched out their green tendrils, and seemed to groove through the sunshine for something to cling to. I think I understand it now."

He rose up and walked on through the russet leaves that rustled ankle-deep beneath his tread, still musing—musing—trying to study out the unknown quantities in life's great equation, while the sun went down behind a bank of lurid clouds, and the sharp, bright rays of sunset shone sorrowfully in the tree-tops. And suddenly the sturdy woods tapered off into a silver-stemmed thicket of white birches, and the white birches fringed a lonely country road with a little red house beyond, whose windows were aglow with fire-light, and whose door-yard was full of the peculiar perfume of white and maroon-blossomed cyclamen.

Zenas Careys was leaning over the gate, surveying the stormy sunset with critical eyes.

"I told Melindy so!" ejaculated Zenas, apparently addressing himself to the crooked apple tree by the road. "I'll bet my best steer we have a good old fashioned fall of snow to keep Thanksgiving with. I smelt it in the air this mornin', but women don't never believe nothin' until it comes to pass right under their noses."

This rather obscure sentence was nipped in the bud by a footstep at his side. Zenas turned abruptly to reconnoitre the new arrival.

"Will you be kind enough to give me a glass of water, sir?" said John Siddons warily.

"Sartin, sir!" said Zenas. "So you're a soldier, bay?"

"A returned soldier," said Siddons, draining the cool element from the cocoa-nut shell that always lay close to the curb at the side of the horse.

"Goin' home to keep Thanksgiving?" questioned Zenas.

"Home! Sir, I have no home!"

Siddons had spoken sharply, as if the thought was going to him. Zenas put out his brown knotted hand and grasped the retreating man's arm.

"My boy!" he said, with kindly abruptness. "You're a soldier, and, to tell you my thoughts, I should guess you were about the age of him that's buried at Gettysburg—my only son! I love that blue uniform for Davie's sake, and if there's a soldier in the world that hasn't a home to go to on Thanksgiving eve, there's a corner for him by Zenas Careys' fireside."

Come in, sir! come in, sir!" said Zenas, looking into the wet eyes and working face of the old farmer an instant, and accepted his invitation without another word.

What a cheerful change it was, from the frosty chill air and twilight of the lonely road to that bright kitchen with its spotless board floor and fire of resinous pine logs! And when Melinda Careys drew a hump-backed rocking chair to the hearth, and laid a warm, soft rug or two or three come, John Siddons wondered if the eyes of the mother, who died when he was a babe, had not beamed upon him just so!

"I told mother so, this very morning," said Zenas, with a triumphant flourish of his hand, as he stirred up the logs to a waving, glorious sheet of flame. "Says 'Mindy, 'We'll have the biggest turkey, and I'll pick out the yellows for Thanksgiving dinner! And says she 'What for, Zenas, when there's only us two to eat them?' And says I, 'Mother, Davie died last year, but women don't never believe nothin' until it comes to pass right under their noses,'

Zenas Careys interrupted him to stroke his wife's gray hair with a tenderly tender touch, and, as he did so, the old woman's eyes, which had been looking at the fire, turned to him with a look of infinite security. "I leave you in such good company that I doubt not your tears will soon be mist."

"Oh, oh!" interrupted Zenas, laughing. "I am only Netty's maiden-aunt; but for all that I couldn't help noticing how beautiful she appeared on a certain evening not long ago, when George Holmes and Henry Kirtland sat talking with her by the library window. Both were very clever, and I suppose he would have professed to be such a stanch Union man."

"I have nothing to say to him," said Netty, with a smile. "He is the prettiest young man I ever saw, and I am sure he is a good fellow. I am sure he is a good fellow."

"I do hate him, and he isn't one bit agreeable," pouted Netty, as she made a vigorous stitch, drawing her thread through with a jerk.

"He was a little gawky last night, I own," was my amiable response:—"but—"

"Gawky!" cried Netty; "well, if that isn't a strange charge to make against George Holmes, I'm surprised. I have never seen anything like it."

The Lord bless thee—the Lord made his face to shine upon him, my second son!" said the old man, solemnly.

Slowly the dust gathered about the hills, while the dark winds whirled drifting drifts of snow, the darkness wrapped them round; but in Zenas Careys' steadfast soul the light of an eternal Thanksgiving was burning; and his wife, with tearful eyes clasped over her two soldier boys—one dead at Gettysburg, the other sitting at her side.

# AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

## JOSEPH BAKER, COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AUGUSTA, MAINE, Opposite the Stanley House.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with full power, on the estate of JOHN B. WILLIAMS, late of Bangor,

In the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and interred in the village of Bangor, to administer the estate, and to take and receive all rents, issues, profits, and demands due and to come in respect of the same, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary for the proper administration of the estate.